

REMARKS

Claims 1-7 are pending. Claims 1-7 have been amended. Claims 1-7 are presented for examination.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

A. Claims 1, 4 and 7

Claims 1, 4 and 7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amini et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,381,538 (“Amini”) in combination with U.S. Patent No. 5,696,917 (“Mills”). The applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for at least the following reasons.

Claim 1 is directed to a programmable interface that includes, among other features, “the Code Store SRAM and the run control register are configured to bidirectionally communicate with a system processor.”

Applicants respectfully submit that Amini does not disclose the recited feature “wherein the Code Store SRAM . . . [is] configured to bidirectionally communicate with a system processor.” Claim 1 recites “a Code Store SRAM configured to bidirectionally communicate with the microcontroller, . . . wherein the Code Store SRAM . . . [is] configured to bidirectionally communicate with a system processor.” Thus, the Code Store SRAM is configured to bidirectionally communicate with a microcontroller and a system processor. An example of this configuration is shown in applicants’ Fig. 1, where Code Store SRAM 14 is configured to bidirectionally communicate with microcontroller 12 and system processor 30. Applicants respectfully submit that Amini does not disclose this feature. The Examiner appears to equate Amini’s microprocessor 30 from Fig. 1 with both the recited microcontroller and the recited system processor. However, the recited microcontroller and system processor are two distinct elements that are configured differently with respect to the other recited elements. Therefore, applicants respectfully submit that Amini at least does not disclose “a Code Store SRAM configured to bidirectionally communicate with the microcontroller, . . . wherein the Code Store SRAM . . . [is] configured to bidirectionally communicate with a system processor.” Mills does not cure this deficiency of Amini.

Apart from the discussion above, the Examiner acknowledges that Amini does not disclose “executable code, loaded onto the Code Store SRAM; . . . wherein the system processor

is configured to load the executable code onto the Code Store SRAM and is further configured to signal the microcontroller, via the run control register, to begin execution of one or more instructions included in the executable code.” However, the Examiner alleges that Mills discloses these features.

Specifically, the Examiner cites a portion of Mills which states that “[i]n such a case, the program associated with the selected game will be loaded into SRAM 240 Moreover, the read/write files (including the executable code for the game) stored in battery backed SRAM 240 will not be lost.” Mills, col. 10, lines 33-35, 50-52. While this arguably discloses executable code that is stored on SRAM, applicants respectfully submit that Mills does not disclose a “system processor configured to . . . signal the microcontroller, via the run control register, to begin execution of one or more instructions included in the executable code.” (emphasis added). Although the Examiner seems to equate Mills’ microprocessor 210 with the recited microcontroller, Mills does not disclose a “system processor” or a “run control register.” Even if the executable code stored in SRAM allegedly taught by Mills is combined with the alleged system processor and run control register of Amini, the configuration of the system processor and run control register taught by Amini would not support a “system processor configured to . . . signal the microcontroller, via the run control register, to begin execution of one or more instructions included in the executable code.” (emphasis added). Accordingly, applicants submit that neither Mills nor Amini, either alone or in combination, disclose this feature.

For at least the reasons stated above, applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 is allowable. Claims 4 and 7 depend from claim 1. Therefore, claims 4 and 7 are allowable for at least the reasons claim 1 is allowable.

B. Claims 2, 3 and 6

Claims 2, 3, and 6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amini and Mills, in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,112,275 (“Curry”). Claims 2, 3, and 6 depend on independent claim 1. Curry teaches a method of communicating information between a host device and a potentially portable module device which measures thermal accumulation over time via a temperature controlled counter. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that Curry does not cure the deficiencies of Amini and Mills, as applied to claim 1. Therefore, claims 2, 3, and 6

are allowable for at least the reasons claim 1 is allowable.

C. Claim 5

Claim 5 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amini and Mills, in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,631,637 ("Ueda"). Claim 5 depends from claim 1. Ueda teaches an output method for dot data enabling transmission and reception of data by cable or wireless. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that Ueda does not cure the deficiencies of Amini and Mills, as applied to claim 1. Therefore, claim 5 is allowable for at least the reasons claim 1 is allowable.

Conclusion

For at least these reasons, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. If the Examiner has any questions concerning the present paper, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at (503) 796-2997. If any fees are due in connection with filing this paper, the Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 500393.

Respectfully submitted,

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